

FUKS, B.B.; KONSTANTINOVA, I.V.; STEFANOVICH, L.Ye.; LUK'YANOVA, I.G.;  
TSYGANKOV, L.I.; KOLAYEVA, S.G.; KRASS, I.M.; VAN'KO, L.V.

Specific biosynthesis of antibodies induced by ribonucleic acid from  
the lymphatic nodes and spleen of immune rabbits. Dokl. AN SSSR 153  
no.2:485-488 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.  
Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Belozerskim.

\*

VANKO, Michal, inž.; KOVAC, Jozef

Repairing storage battery cells. Cs spoje 8 no.4:17 Ag '63.

1. Vychodoslovenska krajska sprava spojov.

VANKO, R.

Hoisting installations of the vertical shafts at Zobak. p. 523.  
(BANYASZATI LAPOK, Budapest, Hungary), Vol. 9, No. 10, Oct. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5,  
May 1955. Uncl.

VANKO, R.

Quick determination of hoisting characteristics. p.634. (Banszati Lapok, Budapest  
vol. 9, no. 12, Dec 1954.)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, no. 6, June 1955 Uncl

Vanko, R.

VANKO, R. - Banyaszati Lapok - Vol. 10, no. 6, June 1955.

Selection of a driving head for endless rope transportation. p. 311.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955  
Uncl.

VANKO, R.

Vertical pit extraction from several levels. p. 281. (Banyaszati Lapok, Vol. 11, no. 5, May 1956 Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

VANKO, R.

Calculation of the movement of freerunning tubs. p. 630. Vol 10, no. 12, Dec. 1955.  
BAN'ASZATI LAPOK. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

VALKO, R.

Antifiredamp conveying machinery.

P. 37 (A BANYATERV KOZISEMENEI) Budapest Vol. 12, No. 3, Apr. 1956.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (AMEI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957.

VANKO, R.

Transportation equipment for mines. p.29. HUNGARIAN HEAVY INDUSTRIES.  
Budapest. No. 19, Spring 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956

VANKO, Richard, okl. gépészmernok

Some current problems with vertical hoisting. Bany lap 93 no. 2:  
81-83. F '60

1. Banyassati Tervezo Intezet, Budapest.

VANKO, Richard, okleveles gepeszmernok, egyetemi tanar

Brake assemblies of shaft hoisting machines. Bany lap 95  
no.8/9:588-590 Ag-S '62.

1. Banyasati Tervezo Intezet, Budapest.

VANKO, Richard, okleveles gépészmérnök, egyetemi tanár

Velocity determination of intermittent hoisting equipment.  
Bany lap 96 no.7:442-443 JI '63.

1. Banyaszati Tervezo Intezet, Budapest; "Banyaszati Lapok"  
szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

33598

S/207/61/000/004/009/012  
E032/E514

10.3500 1327

24.5200

AUTHOR: Van'ko, V.I. (Novosibirsk)

TITLE: Nonsteady-state temperature fields in discs with a composite hyperbolic profile in the absence of heat transfer at the end surfaces

PERIODICAL: Akademii nauk SSSR. Siberskoye otdeleniye. Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki. no.4, 1961, 143-144

TEXT: The author is concerned with a solid circular disc of radius  $R$  whose profile is defined by

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} kx^{\alpha_1} & (a \leq x \leq 1) \\ \text{const} & (0 \leq x \leq a) \end{cases} \quad (\alpha_1 = -1, -2)$$

where  $x = r/R$  and  $r$  is the radial coordinate. The disc is heated at the rim by the flow of a working gas at constant temperature  $T_1$  and it is required to determine the temperature distribution within the disc. The problem may be solved by solving the heat transfer equation

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33598

Nonsteady-state temperature ....

S/207/61/000/004/009/012  
E052/E514

$$\alpha \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1 + \kappa_i}{x} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x} \right\} = \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial \tau} \quad (i = 1, 2), \quad u_2 = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

where  $u = T/T_1$  and  $T$  is the temperature of the disc at a distance  $r$  from the centre. This equation is solved by an operator method with the following boundary conditions:

$$-\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + B [1 - u_1] = 0 \quad \text{when } x = 1$$

$$u_1 = u_2, \quad \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \quad \text{when } x = a \quad \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \text{when } x = 0$$

and the initial condition  $u_i(x) = 0$  when  $\tau = 0$ , where  $\tau$  is the time. The final solution is given in the form of an infinite series involving Bessel functions.

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1961

Card 2/2

8/20/63/000/002/002/009

ENI(m)...

AUTHOR: Van'ko, V. I. (Novosibirsk)

TITLE: Nonstationary temperature fields in cooled discs 16

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 2, 1963, 153-166

TEXT: A thermal process is analyzed for the case of solid discs disregarding the temperature gradient across their thickness. One of them is heated on the periphery by a gas stream of constant temperature and its faces are cooled by a gas of zero temperature. The other disc is heated on the periphery by a gas of zero temperature and its faces are cooled by a gas stream of constant temperature. The analysis of the eigenvalues shows that their number is infinite. In the case of a disc of hyperbolic cross section, transformations lead to Bessel's equations for imaginary argument which, through further integration, results in a sum of generalized gamma-functions. Using the relation between Bessel functions of the real and imaginary arguments, an explicit formula for the series with parameters determining the stationary temperature for various Bessel numbers is still

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L 17042-63

S/207/63/000/002/021/025

Nonstationary temperature fields...

another case of a disc of constant cross-sectional thickness, the value of stationary thermal distribution is determined for a zero temperature on the disc periphery from an equation which has been derived on the basis of the inverse transformation theory. The roots have been calculated on a computer and results compiled by A. S. Baranova. Detailed tables are on record at the Institute of Hydrodynamics. There are 2 figures and one table.

SUBMITTED: January 7, 1963

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ACCESSION NR: AP3002819

S/0207/63/000/003/0138/0139

AUTHOR: Van'ko, V. I. (Novosibirsk)

TITLE: Method of boundary conditions in stationary heat-conductivity problems

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 3, 1963, 138-139

TOPIC TAGS: heat conductivity, boundary condition, temperature field, multistage turbine, heat response, fictitious coefficient, thermal contact, heat exchange

ABSTRACT: V. I. Danilovskaya (K voprosu opredeleniya temperaturny\*kh poley v retorakh mnogostupenchaty\*kh turbin. Inzhenerny\*y sb., 1954, t. 18) studied the stationary temperature field in the rotor of a multistage turbine (cylindrical drum with a series of blades along the lateral surface). For the solution of this problem the thermal interaction between the rotor and the blades was replaced by a fictitious coefficient of heat response of the fuel to the rotor. The author of the present work generalizes this idea. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

VANKO, Vilmos (Budapest, XXI., Rakoczi F.-u.179)

The title of master. Musz elet 16 no.6:6 M- '61.  
(Hungary--Technical education)

(EEAI 10:5)

VANKOS, Jozsef, dr.

Etiological and clinical data on diseases of the erythema  
multiforme group. *Borogyog. vener. szemle* 9 no.6:228-235  
Nov 55.

1. Magyar Nephadsereg Egészségügyi Szolgálatának közleménye.  
(ERYTHEMA MULTIFORME, statistics  
hosp. statist.)

PASTINAZKY, Istvan, dr.; VANKOS Jozsef, dr.

Pathological data on lentiginosis periorificialis cum polyposi hereditaria (Peutz-Touraine-Jeghers syndrome). *Borogygy, vener. szemle* 11 no.2-3:110-113 Apr-June 57.

(POLYPI

Peutz-Jeghers synd., case report (Hun))

(PYGMENTATION

Same

VANKOS, JOZSEF

PASTINSZKY, Istvan, dr.; VANKOS, Jozsef, dr.; RACZ, Istvan, dr.

Pathological data on dyskeratosis congenita of Cole-Rauschkolb-Toohey.  
Borogyogy. vener. szemle 11 no.2-3:113-118 Apr-June 57.

(SKIN DISEASES, case reports

dyskeratosis congenita cum pigmentatione, dystrophia  
unguis et leukokeratosi oris (Hun))

(EYE DISEASES, case reports

same))

HUNGARY / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Anti-Inflammatory Drugs. V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 42451.

Author : Vankos, J., Pastinszky, I.

Inst : Not Given.

Title : A Fatal Case of Stevens-Johnson Syndrome Caused by Phenylbutazone.

Orig Pub: Orv. hetilap, 1957, 98, No 33, 909-911.

Abstract: No Abstract.

Card 1/1

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PASTINZKY, Istvan; Kovacs, Ervin; VANKOS, Jozsef

Iron loading tests in various dermatoses. *Borogygy. vener. szemle* 12  
no.3:117-123 June 58.

(SKIN DISEASES, metab.

tissue iron content determ. by iron loading tests (Hun))

(IRON, metab.

in skin dis., tissue iron content determ. by iron load-  
ing tests (Hun))

VANKOS, Jozsef, Dr.; GERO, Andor, Dr.

Photodermatitis caused by sulfanilyl butylcarbamide. Orv. hetil. 100  
no.17:615-618 26 Apr 59.

1. A Fovarosi Tanacs V. B. Gyali uti Korhaza (igazgato: Borza Laszlo  
dr.) Borosztalyanak (foorvos: Borza Laszlo dr.) es Belosztalyanak  
(foorvos: Gero Andor dr.) kozlemenye.

(ANTIDIABETICS, inj. eff.

carbutamide causing photodermatitis (Hun))

(SKIN DISEASES, etiol. & pathogen.  
same)

VANKOS, Jozsef, dr.; KAPU, Emilia, dr.

Lentiginosis centrofacialis neurodysrraphica. Orv.hetil. 102  
no.33:1561-1564 13 Ag '61.

1. Budapesti Gyali uti Korhaz, Borgyogyaszati Osztaly.

(LENTIGO) (FACE dis)

BORZA, Laszlo, dr.; VANKOS, Jozsef, dr.

Erythrokaratoderma ichthyosiforme with a characteristic isomorphic effect of irritation. *Forgyog.vener.szemle* 37 no.2:59-68 Ap '61.

1. Budapest IX. ker. tanacs VB. Gyali uti kornhaza (Igazgato-foorvos: Borza Laszlo dr.) Borgyogyszati osztalyanak kozlemenye.  
(ICHTHYOSIS case reports)

VANKOS, Jozsef, dr.; KAPU, Emilia, dr.

Thomson's syndrome. Bogyogy. vener. szemle 37 no.4:182-188 JI '61.

1. Budapesti Gyali uti Korhaz (Igazgato-foorvos Borza Laszlo dr.)  
Borosztalyanak kozlemenye.

(SKIN dis)

VANKOS, Jozsef, dr.; BORZA, Laszlo, dr.

Epidermo-necrosis bullosa as a side effect of drug therapy. Orv.  
hetil. 103 no.10:452-457 Mr '62.

1. Budapesti Gyali uti Korhaz, Borgyogyaszati Osztaly.

(ERGOT ALKALOIDS toxicol) (BARBITURATES toxicol)  
(BELLADONNA toxicol) (DERMATITIS MEDICAMENTOSA case reports)

VANKOS, Jozsef, dr.; DREISSIGER, Laszlo, dr.; BALAZS, Tamas, dr.

Lata on the nosology of Peutz-Touraine-Jeghers syndrome. Orv. hetil.  
103 no.14:651-656 Ap '62.

1. Budapesti Gyali uti Korhaz, Sebészeti és Borgyógyászati Osztaly.

(POLYPI case reports)

BORZA, Laszlo, dr.; VANKOS, Jozsef, dr.

The dermatological importance of the formaldehyde-content of textiles. I. Method of quantitative determination of formaldehyde. *Borgyogy. vener. szemle* 39 no.5:198-203 0 '63.

1. Budapesti Gyali uti kórház (Igazgató-őorvos: Borza Laszlo dr.) *Borgyógyászati Osztály közleménye.*

(DERMATITIS, CONTACT) (FORMALDEHYDE)

(TEXTILE INDUSTRY) (CLOTHING)

(OCCUPATIONAL DERMATITIS)

Neurology

HUNGARY

VANKO, Jozsef, Dr, GERO, Andor, Dr, KELEMEN, Andor, Dr; Gyali Avenue Hospital, Dermatology (chief physician: EGZA, Iaszlo, Dr) and Medical Ward (chief physician: GERO, Andor, Dr) (Gyali Uti Korhaz, Borosztaly es Felosztaly), Budapest.

"Acropathia Ulcero-Mutilans."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 42, 16 Oct 66, pages 1987-1993.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Two sporadic and familial case of the acropathia ulcero-mutilans syndrome (acrally located sensory disturbance, trophic bone and skin changes) are reported. The two forms of manifestation are considered to be variations of the same disease. In addition to the degenerative changes in the sensory nerves, other pathogenetic factors (dysplastic capillary system, advanced trauma, freezing, carentia, dysproteinemia, hormonal changes) are also attributed some role in the development of the trophic disturbances. As to nosology, the syndrome is classified among the systemic degenerative diseases of the nervous system. 14 Hungarian, 68 Western references.

1/1

STAVISSKIY, Yu.Ya.; ABRAMOV, A.I.; BELANOVA, T.S.; VAN'KOV, A.A.;  
KOROLEVA, V.P.

Photoneutron laboratory for research involving high-activity  
sources. Atom. energ. 15 no.6:489-493 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

L 2345-66 EWT(m)/EPP(n)-2/ZWA(h)  
ACCESSION NR: AT5022112

UR/3158/65/000/003/0001/0015

AUTHORS: Belanova, T. S.; Van'kov, A. A.; Mikhaylus, F. F.; Staviaskiy, Yu. Ya.

TITLE: Absolute determination of absorption cross section for 24 Kev neutrons

SOURCE: Obninsk. Fiziko-energeticheskiy institut. /Doklady/, no. 3, 1965.  
Absolyutnyye izmereniya secheniy pogloshcheniya neytronov s energiyey 24 kev, 1-15

TOPIC TAGS: neutron absorber, neutron cross section, neutron absorption, neutron capture, neutron counter, neutron detector, Monte Carlo method

ABSTRACT: The influence of a particular experimental method used in the determination of neutron absorption cross section on the magnitude of the cross section was studied, and neutron absorption cross sections for 18 different metals for 24 Kev electrons were determined. The data obtained were compared with those reported in the literature. The neutron source was (Sb - Be). The cross sections were determined by the spherical geometry transmission method. The measurements were carried out using two different counting arrangements, viz: an all-wave long counter and a water tank equipped with a system of dividing chambers. An experimental procedure similar to that of H. W. Schmitt and C. W. Cook (Nucl. Phys. 20, 202, 1960) was used. The effect of resonance blocking on the cross section magnitude was also investigated. All experimental results were treated according to the Monte Carlo

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ACCESSION NR: AT5022112

method and are presented in Table 1 on the Enclosure. It is concluded that, with the exception of lead, the data obtained are in good agreement with those of Schmitt and Cook (see reference above). The authors thank A. I. Leybunskiy and O. D. Kazachkovskiy for their interest in this work and N. A. Artemov, V. V. Piskunov, Yu. M. Nikitin, and L. Ye. Fedorov for the help received in setting up the apparatus. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 4 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-energeticheskiy institut, Obninsk (Physics and Power Institute, Obninsk)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 008

Card 2/3

L 2345-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022112

ENCLOSURE: 01  
0

Table 1  
Experimental results

Run	Z	Ca. n barn
1.	Ce	10 ± 4
2.	Ca	59 ± 8
3.	Zn	64 ± 7
4.	Zr	19 ± 8
5.	Nb	270 ± 15
6.	Mo	182 ± 12
7.	Ag	980 ± 60
8.	Cd	384 ± 20
9.	Jn	778 ± 88
10.	Sn	128 ± 9
11.	Sb	580 ± 75
12.	W	300 ± 25
13.	Al	570 ± 80
14.	Hg	285 ± 80
15.	Pb	45 ± 7
16.	Ba	5 ± 3
17.	Th <sup>230</sup>	615 ± 25
18.	U	412 ± 18

*bel*  
Card 3/3

BELANOVA, T.S.; VAN'KOV, A.A.; MIKHAYLUS, F.F.; STAVISSKIY, Yu.Ya.

Absolute measurements of the absorption cross sections for 24 Kev.  
neutrons. Atom. energ. 19 no.1:3-7 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

L 6473-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD/WJ/JG/DM  
ACCESSION NR: AP5019810 UR/0089/65/019/001/0041/0042  
539.173.84

AUTHOR: Van'kov, A. A.; Stavisskiy, Yu. Ya.

TITLE: Measurement of the average number of fission neutrons emitted in each act of capture of 24-kev neutrons for  $U^{235}$  and  $Pu^{239}$

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 1, 1965, 41-42

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear fission, uranium, plutonium, neutron capture, neutron absorption

ABSTRACT: The source neutrons were separated from the fission neutrons on the basis of the difference between their absorption lengths in water. The detector was a water tank with spherical cavity of 1 meter diameter. An Sb-Ne photoneutron source was placed in the center of the cavity. The change in the count caused by surrounding the source with a layer of fissionable material was measured by a system of small fission chambers located in the water. The details of the measurements and data reduction are described briefly. Values  $1.79 \pm 0.06$  and  $2.15 \pm 0.06$  respectively were obtained for the number of secondary fission neutrons per absorption even in  $U^{235}$  and  $Pu^{239}$ . The corresponding ratios of the absorption to fission cross sections were  $0.352 \pm 0.040$  and  $0.349 \pm 0.040$ . The results agree with those obtained by others. "The authors thank A. I. Leypunskiy and O. D. Kazachkovskiy

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L 6473-66  
ACCESSION NR: AP5019810

for interest in the work and collaboration, A. I. Abramov and V. N. Andreyev for interesting discussions, F. F. Mikhaylus for programming the neutron-kinetics calculations, and Yu. M. Nikitin, V. V. Piskunova, and L. Ye. Fedorov for participation in the measurements." Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

rw  
Card 2/2

SHNAYDER, D.L.; VAN'KOV, G.

Veterinary services to communal stockbreeding in Novoselitsa District.  
Veterinariia 32 no.11:12-14 N '55. (MLBA 8:12)

1.Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Novoselitskogo rayona, Chernovitskey oblasti (fer Shnayder).2.Upravleniye sel'skokhozyaystvennoy propagandy Chernovitskogo oblastnogo upravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva.  
(NOVOSELITSA DISTRICT--VETERINARY MEDICINE)

DERZHANSKI, A.; STAYNOV, G. [Stainov, G.]; VANKOV, I.; ZHABLENSKI, N.;  
YANEVA, N. [Ianeva, N.]; DENCHEV, K.

Characteristics of the fleeting umbrae during the total solar eclipse  
of February 15, 1961. Doklady BAN 15 no.4:365-368, 1962.

1. Predstavleno akad. G. Nadzhakovym [Nadzhakov, G.].

L 7635-66

ACC NR: AP5028415

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/001/0011/0014

AUTHOR: Vankov, I. 44, 95

13  
37  
E

ORG: Institute of Physics, Bulgarian Academy of Science 44, 95

TITLE: Bidirectional counter for nuclear research

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukito. Doklady, v. 18, no. 1, 1965, 11-14

TOPIC TAGS: computer switching, automatic control system, computer circuit

ABSTRACT: [English article] The dead time of bidirectional counters depends not only on the counting rate but also on the time necessary for the propagation of the pulses through all the stages of the binary scalar. This is conditioned by the operating principles of the bidirectional counter in which every input pulse, depending on its sign, switches over the appropriate transfer circuit between the binary units. Such switching is, however, inadmissible as long as the preceding pulse has not switched over all the binary units and has not stopped propagating in the transfer circuits between the binary units. To avoid possible errors numerous researchers invented earlier (see Hupp, Ross, Instrum. and Control System., 53, 1960, No 12; E. Aschmoneit, Elektronik, 9, 1960, No 8, 232; H. Leslie, D. Nairn, Electronic Engne., 34, 1962, No 410, 227) special devices which in one way or

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ACC NR: AP5028415

another displaced the simultaneously arriving pulses through a time interval sufficient for a correct operation of the entire circuit. These methods introduced, however, a dead time which is twice as long as the displacement time. The author embarked upon another approach by 1) introducing amplifiers between the binary units of the propagation units cutting thereby the time needed for the total propagation and reducing the switching time to a minimum (making any delaying device unnecessary); 2) designing a new univibrator input device reducing the errors due to the simultaneous arrival of pulses; and 3) an input device based on an analysis of the statistical behavior of pulses convenient for high counting rate registrations. The description of the operation and block diagrams of all these circuits are given. The paper was submitted by E. Djakov<sup>41</sup> Corresponding Member, 7 Sep 64. Acknowledgements are due to Engr. Ivan Marangozov<sup>42</sup> for his valuable advice. The binary units utilized by us were elaborated by him as module elements for electronic apparatus. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: DP, IE / SUBM DATE: 07Sep64 / OTH REF: 004 / SOV REF: 001

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Card 2/2

L 34756-66

ACC NR: AP6026270

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/007/0615/0617

AUTHOR: Vankov, I.

93  
B

ORG: Institute of Physics, BAN

TITLE: Tunnel diode pulse discriminator 15

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 7, 1965, 615-617

TOPIC TAGS: tunnel diode, transistor, thermal stability, electric impedance, spectrometer, photoelectron multiplier, pulse modulation/3U30IA tunnel diode

ABSTRACT: The application of transistors in certain fields of nuclear electronics involves considerable difficulties due to the necessity of high stability of the spectrometer's amplifier and threshold devices. As far as temperature stability is concerned, tunnel diodes offer great potentialities as highly sensitive threshold elements. However, solutions proposed earlier (U. Sold, S. Brojdo, Nuclear Instr. and Methods, 26, 1964, No 1, 147-151, T. Hwan, M. Smedsal, Ibid, 24, 1963, No 1; F. Pandarese, Ibid., 20, 1963, 319-322; B. Konov, A. Sidorov, V. Leonov, Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1963, No 5) have all relatively low input impedances and their temperature stability depends on the stability of transistor stages preceding and driving the tunnel diode. The present paper describes a discriminator with high input impedance in which the threshold temperature instability is determined.

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1822

L 34756-66

ACC NR: AP6026270

solely by the temperature dependence of the tunnel diode parameters. The maximum sensitivity using the 3U301A tunnel diode with  $I_{max} = 2 \text{ mA}$ ,  $I_t = 200 \text{ } \mu\text{A}$ , and  $R_L = 470 \text{ Ohm}$  is about 100 mV; which is sufficient for directly coupling the device to a photoelectronic multiplier. The threshold temperature stability has been reduced here to the temperature instability of the tunnel diode peak current. The width of the input pulse is about 60 nsec and the dead time of the discriminator - 150 nsec. The output pulse has an amplitude of 10 V and a rise time of about 30 nsec. This paper was presented by Corresponding Member BAN E. Djakov on 5 April 1965. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 formulas. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 33,545]

SUB CODE: 09, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / SOV REF: 001 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 MMS

ACCESSION NR: AR4032153

S/0058/64/000/002/A016/A016

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Abs. 2A174

AUTHORS: Barilko, Sh. I.; Vankov, I. D.

TITLE: Current switching unit for magnetic operative ferrite-core memory with two-dimensional access

CITED SOURCE: Tr. 5-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektronike. T. 2. Ch. 1. M., Gosatomizdat, 1963, 144-154

TOPIC TAGS: current switching unit, magnetic ferrite core memory, reading current generator, writing current generator, address current switching, pulse height analyzer, time analyzer, multichannel analyzer

TRANSLATION: A current switching device is proposed, in which the address lines of the operative memory are connected directly in the

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ACCESSION NR: AR4032153

circuits of the reading and writing current generators. The switching of the address current is with the aid of diode-transformer rectifiers. The characteristics of four current switching devices for one of the coordinates of a 256-number magnetic operative memory are analyzed. Formulas are presented for the calculation of the number of elements in each of the current switching devices, for a magnetic operative memory of any capacity. The schematic diagram of the diode-transformer part of the current unit is given. The circuits described afford higher reliability because of the identity of the currents in the address lines and the small number of elements, and can be effectively used in multichannel pulse-height and time analyzers. Vacuum tubes are employed. Analogous transistorized circuits are presently under development. Yu. Semenov.

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

SUB CODE: SD, GP

ENCL: 00

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ACCESSION NR: AR4032153

circuits of the reading and writing current generators. The switching of the address current is with the aid of diode-transformer rectifiers. The characteristics of four current switching devices for one of the coordinates of a 256-number magnetic operative memory are analyzed. Formulas are presented for the calculation of the number of elements in each of the current switching devices, for a magnetic operative memory of any capacity. The schematic diagram of the diode-transformer part of the current unit is given. The circuits described afford higher reliability because of the identity of the currents in the address lines and the small number of elements, and can be effectively used in multichannel pulse-height and time analyzers. Vacuum tubes are employed. Analogous transistorized circuits are presently under development. Yu. Semenov.

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

SUB CODE: SD, CF

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001858530005-6**

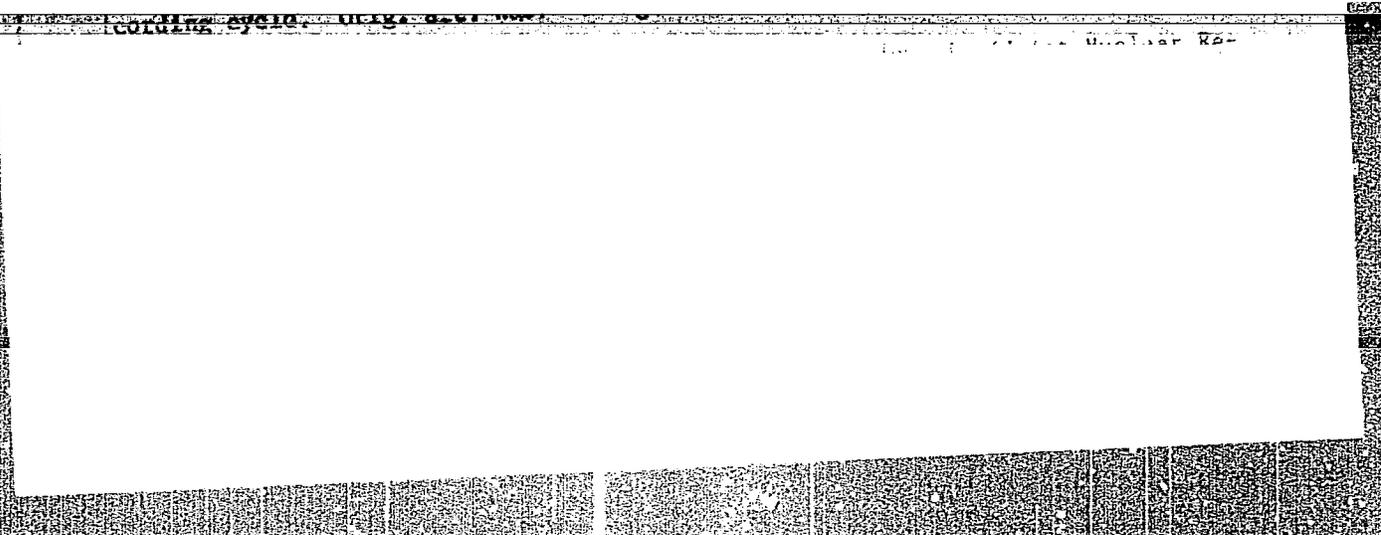
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**CIA-RDP86-00513R001858530005-6"**

L 33993-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/012/A032/A033

ACC NR: AR6017198

AUTHOR: Anisimov, A. P.; Barilko, Sh. I.; Vankov, I. D.

TITLE: High-speed arithmetic unit for multichannel analyzer

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 12A315<sup>16C</sup>

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 2. M., Atomizdat, 1965, 58-67

TOPIC TAGS: multichannel analyzer, arithmetic unit, algebraic logic, computer memory, computer program

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the functions performed by an arithmetic unit (AU) of a multichannel analyzer in terms of algebraic logic, and present two AU circuits without flip-flops, with a counting input. The AU is one of the main units of all analyzers with magnetic operative memories (MOM). In analyzers with MOM, the AU carries out the following functions: 1) addition of unity to the number recorded in the memory; 2) discarding the information recorded in the memory; 3) transfer of the number to the output units (oscillograph, printer, or neon indicators). When a detector pulse is received by the analyzer, the standard program of its registration is carried out, consisting of the following: 1) clearing the AU of earlier information; 2) reading the number from the corresponding memory channel and transferring this number in parallel code to the AU, where it should be remembered for a certain time; 3) addition of unity to the number read from the memory; 4) recording the newly obtained

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ACC NR: AR6017198

number in the memory. To discard the information from the memory, the AU sends inhibition pulses into all the digits of the memory. When the number is transferred to the read-out devices, the same program is carried out, but without addition of unity. An exception is the print-out mode, when the binary code is transformed into a decimal code by the complementary method. L. S. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20, 09

Card 2/2 *JS*

ODZHAKOV, Khr.; VANKOV, Ii.

On the treatment of osteoarticular tuberculosis with anti-bacterial and functional methods in aged subjects. Khirurgia 15 no.2/3:191-193 '62.

1. Iz Sanatoriuma za vuzrastni, bolni ot kostno-stavna tuberkuloza - Varna.  
(TUBERCULOSIS OSTEOARTICULAR in old age)

VANKOV, Milen

The Iron Factory of Kremikovei is the greatest industrial establish-  
ment of Bulgaria. Musz elet 15 or. 24:10 N '60. (EEAI 10:2)  
(Bulgaria--Iron)

VANKOV, S.

"Feeding game is the basis of its preservation and increase" (p.35) GORSKO STOPANSTVO  
(Upravlenie Na Gorskoto Stopanstvo Kum Ministerokiia Suvet) Sofiya Vol 10 No 1 Jan 1954

SO: East European Accessions List Vol 2 No 7 Aug 1954

VANKOV, S. I.

The effect of aminoguanidine on the gastric secretion and the trophic of the mucous membrane of the stomach of white rats. Doklady BAN 14 no.5:535-538 '61.

1. Chair of Pharmacology at the Higher Institute of Medicine in Sofia.  
Submitted by Corresponding Member P. Nikolov.

(Amines) (Stomach--Secretions)

BULGARIA / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). S  
Circulatory System. Blood Vessels.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 2965

Author : Vankov, V.  
Inst : "V. Chervenkov" Higher Medical Institute  
Title : Anastomoses Between Main Arterial Vessels of Upper  
Extremities in Humans

Orig Pub : Nauchn. tr. Vissh. med. in-t, "V. Chervenkov". Eksperim.-  
teor. katedri, 1954 (1956), 1, No 2, 127-141

Abstract : In 32 out of 240 upper extremities, the presence of  
a. brachialis superf. and a. brachialis prof. was  
observed. In 44% of cases there were anastomoses (A)  
between these arteries in the fossa cubiti (11 cases),  
in the regio carpi-volaris (13 cases) and, in one case,  
in the regio antebrachii volaris. These A were between  
the main arterial trunks directly or through special

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BULGARIA / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological).  
Circulatory System. Blood Vessels.

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 2965

arteries: a. recurrens radialis in A of the fossa cubiti, ramus volaris superf. arteriae radialis in A of regio carpi-volaris, and a. mediana in A of regio antebrachii volaris. The A are divided into various functional types, which, in the author's opinion, represent a result of development of the arterial system composed of A between both arteries. The main location of A corresponds to the folds on the flexor surfaces of the joints (art. cubiti and art. radiocarpicus), the function of which favors the persistence of transverse A in formation of the definitive arterial system. Bibliography: 30 titles. -- I. N. Mikhaylov

Card 2/2

37

BULGARIA / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). S  
Circulatory System. Blood Vessels.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 2966

Author : Vankov, V.  
Inst : "V. Chervenkov" Higher Medical Institute  
Title : Morphology of Main Arterial Trunks of the Upper Extremity  
in Humans in the Light of Data of Their Variability

Orig Pub : Nauchn. tr. Vissch. med. in-t, "V. Chervenkov".  
Eksperim.-teor. katedri, 1954 (1956), 1, No 2, 143-160

Abstract : Studies on variations of the radial artery and other  
main arteries of the upper extremities were conducted  
on 206 adult human cadavers. The observed variations  
were divided into 3 definitive ones and 3 precursor  
forms; their formation was observed from the standpoint  
of ontogenesis. The indicated forms originate from an  
arterial complex composed of a. brachialis prof. and

Card 1/3

BULGARIA / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological).  
Circulatory System. Blood Vessels.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 2966

a. brachialis superf. and their anastomosis in the fossa cubiti. The first precursor form is characterized by a thin a. brachialis superf. joining a. radialis which branches from a. brachialis prof. in the fossa cubiti (4 cases). Upon full reduction of a. brachialis superf. the first definitive form is formed (168 cases): a. radialis branches off from a. brachialis prof. which then continues into a. interosseulnaris. In the second precursor form there is a thin a. brachialis prof. which enters in the a. interosseulnaris which is a branch of a. brachialis superf. (1 case). Under full reduction of a. brachialis prof. the second definitive form takes place (17 cases): a. radialis branches off a. brachialis superf. which then continues into a. interosseulnaris. The third precursor form is

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USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological).  
Circulatory System. Blood Vessels.

S

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 2967

Author : Rydlevskiy, D. S.

Inst : Minsk Medical Institute

Title : Characteristics of the Median Artery in Relation to  
Age

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. rabot. Minskiy med. in-t, 1957, 19, 315-321

Abstract : Studies were conducted on 260 specimens of wrists of embryos, fetuses, children and adults of various ages by the method of injection of vessels. Out of 10 embryos, 20-120 mm in length, the median artery (MA) was observed in 7. In 4-5 month fetuses MA was observed in 22.2% of cases, in 6-10 month fetuses the MA was present in 9.8% and in children and adults in 8.8% of cases. In 15 cases out of 29 MA anastomosed with the

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BULGARIA / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological).  
Circulatory System. Blood Vessels.

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 2966

characterized by the presence of a thin anastomosis in the fossa cubiti between a. brachialis prof. and a. brachialis superf. (4 cases). The former continues into a. interosseularis and the latter into a. radialis. Upon reduction of this anastomosis the third definitive form is formed (12 cases): a. radialis is a direct continuation of a. brachialis superf. which branches off from a. brachialis prof. A. brachialis prof. divides in the fossa cubiti into a. interossea com. and a. ulnaris. Bibliography: 30 titles. -- I. N. Mikhaylov

Card 3/3

VANKOV, Y.

Rupture of the vena saphena magna from the artery. Khirurgia,  
Sofia 8 no.6:547-550 1955.  
(VEINS, SAPHEMOUS, rupture)

VANKOV, V.

The site of inlet of the vena saphena magna in humans.  
Khirurgia, Sofia 9 no.10:909-913 1956.

1. Vissh meditsinski institut-Sofia katedra po anatomia  
na choveka. Zav. katedrata: prof. D. Kadanov.  
(VEINS, SAPHEOUS, anatomy and histology,  
vena saphena magna (Bul))

VANKOV, V.

A theory on terminal forms and possible expressions of arterial variability by means of a generalized form. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 39 no.1:117-130 '60.

1. Predstavana ot prof. D. Kadanov, zav. Katedrata po anatomia na choveka.

(ARTERIES anat & histol) (GENETICS)

VANKOV, V.

On the variability of the arteries of the upper extremities, the relationship between the individual forms and their generalized representation. Izv Inst morf BAN 4:183-206 '61.

(ARTERIES) (EXTREMITIES, UPPER)

VANKOV, V.

Anatomic and histological studies on the valves of the external iliac and femoral veins in view of the age changes in the valvular apparatus. Izv Inst morf BAN no.5:93-112 '62.

VANKOV, V.

15. G. G. GORODENKO, "The Role of the Brain in the Regulation of the Activity of the Endocrine Glands," *Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Nauchnogo Tsentra imeni S. P. Pavlova*, pp. 63-64 (in Russian).

16. G. G. GORODENKO, "The Role of the Brain in the Regulation of the Activity of the Endocrine Glands," *Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Nauchnogo Tsentra imeni S. P. Pavlova*, pp. 63-64 (in Russian).

17. G. G. GORODENKO, "The Role of the Brain in the Regulation of the Activity of the Endocrine Glands," *Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Nauchnogo Tsentra imeni S. P. Pavlova*, pp. 63-64 (in Russian).

18. G. G. GORODENKO, "The Role of the Brain in the Regulation of the Activity of the Endocrine Glands," *Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Nauchnogo Tsentra imeni S. P. Pavlova*, pp. 63-64 (in Russian).

19. G. G. GORODENKO, "The Role of the Brain in the Regulation of the Activity of the Endocrine Glands," *Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Nauchnogo Tsentra imeni S. P. Pavlova*, pp. 63-64 (in Russian).

20. G. G. GORODENKO, "The Role of the Brain in the Regulation of the Activity of the Endocrine Glands," *Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Nauchnogo Tsentra imeni S. P. Pavlova*, pp. 63-64 (in Russian).

21. V. V. VANKOV, "The Role of the Brain in the Regulation of the Activity of the Endocrine Glands," *Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Nauchnogo Tsentra imeni S. P. Pavlova*, pp. 63-64 (in Russian).

22. V. V. VANKOV, "The Role of the Brain in the Regulation of the Activity of the Endocrine Glands," *Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Nauchnogo Tsentra imeni S. P. Pavlova*, pp. 63-64 (in Russian).

23. V. V. VANKOV, "The Role of the Brain in the Regulation of the Activity of the Endocrine Glands," *Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Nauchnogo Tsentra imeni S. P. Pavlova*, pp. 63-64 (in Russian).

24. V. V. VANKOV, "The Role of the Brain in the Regulation of the Activity of the Endocrine Glands," *Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Nauchnogo Tsentra imeni S. P. Pavlova*, pp. 63-64 (in Russian).

25. V. V. VANKOV, "The Role of the Brain in the Regulation of the Activity of the Endocrine Glands," *Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Nauchnogo Tsentra imeni S. P. Pavlova*, pp. 63-64 (in Russian).

VANKOV, V.

On the nature of the incomplete valves in the external iliac and femoral vein. Dokl. Bolg. akad. nauk 15 no.1:93-96 '62.

1. Submitted by Corresponding Member D. Kadanov.  
(ILIAC VEIN abnorm)  
(FEMORAL VEIN abnorm)

VANKOV, V.

Some regularities in the continuation and branching of  
arteria brachialis superficialis. Izv Inst morf BAN 9/10:  
279-287 '64.

VANKOVA, Ema

Processing of winter rape seeds. Prum potravín 15 no.5:221-222  
My '64.

1. Zavody Milo National Enterprise, Olomouc.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis F-2  
Antibiotics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 81450

Author : Vankova, J.

Inst : -

Title : Study of the Effect of Bacillus Thuringiensis  
on Insects.

Orig Pub: Folia biol., (Ceskosl.), 1957, 3, No. 3, 175-182

Abstract: B. thuringiensis becomes pathogenic to insects during the period of spore formation and forms, in addition to spores, crystalline inclusions in the cells. The inclusions have a toxic effect a few hours after they are swallowed by caterpillars. Strains which lose the ability to form inclusions are non-virulent. The

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis. F-2  
Antibiotics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 81450

addition to the spore of the avirulent strain of inclusions from the virulent strain produces a mixture toxic to insects. *B. thuringiensis* has antibiotic properties for some grampositive microorganisms. It was established that the antibiotic substance is not identical with the inclusions. -- Author's abstract.

Card 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis.  
Antibiotics.

F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 33767

Author : Vankova J.

Inst : Not given

Title : A Study of Bacillus Thuringiensis Activity on Insects.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. biol., 1957, 6, No 2, 114-120.

Abstract : A study was conducted on the method of secretions of crystalline enclosures from *B. thuringiensis* forming at the moment of sporulation. It was established that these enclosures are highly toxic to insects: they cause destruction of brown-tail moth caterpillars in no more than 5 days, and the mulberry silkworm in 24 hours. *C. thuringiensis* spores are not toxic, but in a few days cause caterpillar septicemic. A strain of *B. thuringiensis* which lost the

Card 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 33767

Abstract : ability of enclosure formation is nonvirulent to caterpillars and forms an antibiotic substance not identical with the crystalline enclosure.

Card 2/2

*VANKOVA, LADINA*

23

Reference is made to the information by means of the

VANKVA, V.

A few notes on the use of radiometric devices in the field; also,  
comments by J. Bachovsky and E. Sedlak. p. 488

CZECHOSLOVAKSKI CASOPIS PRO FYZIKU  
VOL. 6, no. 4, July 1956

Czechoslovakia

SO. EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST vol. 5, no. 11 Nov. 1956

VANKOVA, V.

The Third National Conference of Czechoslovak Geophysicists. p. 602.  
(CESKOSLOVENSKY CASOPIS PRO FYSIKU, Vol. 6, No. 5, Sept 1956, Praha,  
Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

VANKOVA, V.

Determination of radioactivity of rocks by measurement of gamma ray activity. In English

p. 193 (Studia Geophysica Et Geodaetica) Vol 1 no 1 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol 7, no 1 Jan 1958

VAN'KOV, V.I.

Prospector mining at the "Gornyi" Gold Mine. Kolyma 21 no.2:6-7  
F '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Artel' im. XXI s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo  
Soyuza.  
(Magadan Province--Gold mines and mining)

VANKOV, V.N.

Localization of valves in the external iliac and femoral  
veins. Izv Inst morf BAN no.6:67-76 '62.

Country : USSR  
Category : Soil Science. Cultivation. Improvement. Erosion. J  
Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24667  
Author : Sidorov, M. I.; Van'kovich, G. N.  
Inst :  
Title : Study of the Results in Methods of Basic Soil  
Cultivation in Moldavia.  
Orig Pub : Zemledeliye, 1958, No. 9, 64-70  
Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1

STEPANOV, K.I., dots., otv. red.; PILENKO, I.F., dots., red.;  
VAN'KOVICH, G.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ZAGORCHA, K.L.,  
st. prep., red.; SOKOL'NIKOV, Ye.A., dots., red.;  
STEPURIN, G.F., dots., red.; KARYAKINA, I., red.

[Collection of reports and communications by the students  
of the Kishinev Agricultural Institute] Sbornik dokladov  
i soobshchenii studentov Kishinevskogo sel'skokhoziaistven-  
nogo instituta. Kishinev, Kartia moldoveniaske, 1963. 79 p.  
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kishinev. Sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

VANKOVSKIY U.A.

2A (S) **TRUSS I BOOK EXPLOITATION** 807/2768

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po geotermal'nym issledovaniyam. Ist., 1956.

Problemy geotermal'nykh i prakticheskoy (sposobnykh) teploizobrazovaniya, t.k. (Geothermal Problems and the Practical Utilization of "Arrived") Heat) Transactions of the All-Union Conference on Geothermal Investigations, Vol. 1) Moscow, Izdatse AN SSSR, 1959. 274 p. Errata ally inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdel'nyye geologo-geograficheskiye nauki.

Ed. of Publishing House: I. V. Gessen; Tech. Ed.: I. V. Gessen; Editorial Board: V. I. Vladavets (Chairman), I. D. Berginov (Deceased), V. V. Ivanov, P. A. Makarenko, and E. I. Kiselev.

**PURPOSE:** This book is intended for geologists, hydrogeologists, and geophysicists in general and petroleum and coal geologists in particular.

**CONTENTS:** This volume, one of two published on the subject, is a collection of 22 articles based on reports presented at the First All-Union Conference on Geothermal Studies held in Moscow in 1956. The Conference was sponsored and organized by the Institute of Volcanology, the Laboratory of Hydrogeological Problems, the Institute of Geology, the Institute of Geodesy and Aerogeodesy, the Geophysical Institute, and was attended by representatives of more than 60 research organizations. The material presented in this volume may be divided into three general categories: (1) general geothermal problems of the Earth; (2) current status and methods of geothermal research; (3) regional geothermal problems. In various accompany each article.

Vladavets, V. I. Basic Types of Steam Hydrothermal Formations in Italy and New Zealand	37
Seliv, E. A. Problems in the Theory of Temperature Fields as Applied to Geothermal Methods of Exploration for Sub-surface Waters	109
Zhirmunskiy, A. M. Problems of Geothermal Power	113
Krasovskiy, S. A. Some Standing Problems of Geothermal Research in the USSR	116
P'yatkov, D. I. Historical Development and Contemporary State of Geothermal Research in the USSR	126
Berginov, D. I. (Deceased) Geothermal Exploitation Methods	130
Orechinskoy, A. M. Geothermal Study of Mineral Water Deposits	144
Belgint, A. E. Characteristics of the Geothermal Gradient of Oil Deposits in the Ekman and the Application of Thermal Studies to Oil Production Problems	150
Pobinskiy, A. Ya. The Geothermal Regime of the Ciscaucasus and Adjacent Areas	177
Rubinska, A. Ya. Geothermal Conditions in the Caucasus and Moldavia Regions	190
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Vankovskiy, U. A. (Deceased) The Geothermics of the Donbas	236
Rogomolov, G. V. Data on the Geothermal Conditions in the Belarussian USSR and Adjacent Areas	240
Al'kov, E. V. New Data on the Geothermics of the Crime	244
Cheremushkiy, O. A. Results of Geothermal Studies in Siberia	246

VANKSHIN, N.M., red.; ZDANKOVICH, N.A., red.

[Kizel coal basin] Kizelovskii kamennougol'nyi bassein. Permskoe  
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. 249 p. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Kizel Basin--Coal mines and mining)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043190

S/0070/64/009/004/0537/0540

AUTHOR: Krucheanu, Ye.; Nikulesku, D.; Vanku, A.

TITLE: Growth from gas phase and study of mercury selenide and telluride single crystals

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 4, 1964, 537-540

TOPIC TAGS: single crystal growth, mercury selenide crystal, mercury telluride crystal, vapor phase growth, AIBVI compound, crystal structure, crystal habit, crystal lattice constant

ABSTRACT: Methods for growing mercury selenide (HgSe) and mercury telluride (HgTe) crystals from the gas phase have been developed, and their crystalline structure has been determined. The necessity for such a study came as a result of applications of HgTe and HgSe in various semiconductor devices and contradictory information from the literature on their crystalline structure. Two crystal growth methods are described: 1) a dynamic one, consisting of the transport of compound vapors in a hydrogen or argon stream from the sublimation point to the crystallization point with a temperature gradient between

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043190

the two points; and 2) a static method, consisting of the sublimation of compound vapors and their crystallization within an evacuated and sealed quartz ampul, with a 100C temperature gradient. Both methods delivered only HgSe single crystals. The HgTe crystals obtained contained Te in excess of the stoichiometric composition. All crystals were prismatic with a hexagonal cross section. Twin HgSe crystals and hollow, tubular HgSe and HgTe crystals were observed. X-ray studies indicated that all HgSe and HgTe crystals belong to the cubic system, with the sphalerite-type lattice. The lattice constants were determined. The hexagonal modification of HgSe and HgTe previously observed under high pressure is considered to be of the cinnabar-type and not of a wurtzite-type structure. The authors conclude that the general rule observed concerning the wurtzite-type lattice formation in the  $A^{II}B^{VI}$  compounds is not applicable to HgSe and HgTe. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Romy\*niya. Institut fiziki (Rumanian Institute of Physics)

Card 2/3

Rumania/Diseases of Plants. Diseases of Cultivated Plants 0-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 6458

Author : Bucur E., Vanky K.

Inst : Not given

Title : Study of Vascular Bacteriosis of Cabbage (*Xanthomonas campestris* Pammel Doss).

Orig Pub : Comun. Acad. RPR, 1956, 6, No 9, 1111-1115

Abstract : Investigations were conducted of the ways by which bacteria penetrate into plants and the duration of the incubation period in the development of the disease.

Card 1/1

VANKY, KAROLA

PALL, Gabor, dr.; VANKY, Karola, dr.; KAJAFOS, Erzsébet, dr.

Incidence of *Strongyloides stercoralis* in Hungary. Orv.  
hetil. 98 no.24:654-656 16 June 57.

1. A Balassagyarmati Varosi Korhaz (igazgato-foorvos:  
Dobos, Imre, dr.) Laboratoriumanak (foorvos: Vanky, Karola, dr.)  
Gyermekosztalyanak (foorvos: Holik, Samuel, dr.) kozlemenye.  
(STRONGYLOIDIASIS, epidemiol.  
in Hungary (Hun))

VAN LINT, J.H. (Eindhoven)

On the approximation of numbers through series with positive terms.  
Col math 9 no.2:281-285 '62.

ACC NR: AF7005332

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/67/009/001/0116/0121

AUTHOR: Krasnikova, A. Ya.; Koptsik, V. A.; Strukov, B. A.; Van Min

ORG: Moscow State University in. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Dielectric and optical investigations of the irreversible ferroelectric phase transition in crystals of potassium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 9, no. 1, 1967, 116-121

TOPIC TAGS: potassium compound, ferroelectricity, phase transition, dielectric constant, electric polarization, double refraction

ABSTRACT: The authors carried out precision measurements of the dielectric constant, polarization, and the coercive field, and also investigations of birefringence of tetragonal potassium ferrocyanide crystals in the temperature interval -10 - -70C. The apparatus used for the investigations is described elsewhere (PTE no. 1, 183, 1961 and earlier). All the electric and optical properties exhibited anomalies near the ferroelectric phase transition point at -55.6C. For the tetragonal crystals tested, the irreversible transition is accompanied by spontaneous polarization along the [101] and [101] directions, with values 1 and 0.75 microcoulomb/cm<sup>2</sup> respectively. It was also observed that in crystals with small angles between the optical axes irreversible transitions are observed at temperatures that increase with increasing angle between the optical axes. Comparison of the results with nuclear magnetic res-

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ACC NR: AF7005332

onance and other tests made on these crystals leads to the conclusion that a probable connection exists between the physical properties and the fact that as a rule a potassium ferrocyanide crystal does not crystallize with any one distinct structure, but all its structural types crystallize simultaneously so that it is difficult to establish the limits governing the crystallization conditions of any particular modification. The authors thank G. S. Zhdanov and M. M. Umanskiy for a discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 26May66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001858530005-6**

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001858530005-6"**

BCS

of Testing

1032. The electro-acoustic examination of paving bricks.—J. VOSKUS and G. J. VAN ON (Ingenieur, No. 2), *Tech. Sci. Invest.* No. 4, (1951). The conventional sorting method for paving bricks proves to be far too inaccurate to cope with modern demands for quality. A new sorting technique, which combines objectivity, accuracy and speed, is described, with the investigations that were necessary in the course of its development. (11 figs.)

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S/020/61/141/003/013/021  
B101/B117

AUTHORS: Levina, S. D., Lobanova, K. P., and Vannikov, A. V.

TITLE: Effect of thermal action on systems consisting of polymers and disperse metals

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 141, no. 3, 1961, 662-664

TEXT: In a previous paper (DAN, 132, 1140 (1960)) it was shown that systems of organic polymers and highly disperse metals have semiconductor properties. These systems are characterized by low electric resistance. p-type and n-type semiconductors were prepared by changing the method of production. (The type of semiconductor was determined on the basis of the thermo-emf.) The system Fe - polyisoprene yielded p-type semiconductor when precipitating the finished polymer from benzene solution. If polymerization was conducted by vibration grinding, n-type semiconductors were produced. The present study deals with the systems Fe - polyisobutylene (I) and Fe - polyethylene (II). (I) was introduced from 1% toluene solution into the system. Samples with 10, 20, and 30% (I) were prepared. With 10% (I), the specific resistance was  $1 \cdot 10^{-2}$  ohm-cm, with

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20%,  $1 \cdot 10^{-1}$  ohm·cm. The sign of current carriers corresponded to that of p-type semiconductors. The temperature dependence of the specific resistance was like that in metals. Therefore, it is assumed that metal particles were in contact during molding. With 30% (I), the resistance was  $> 1 \cdot 10^4$  ohms. If this system was heated in vacuo at 180-200°C, it acquired new properties. At room temperature, the specific resistance dropped to 2-4 ohm·cm. Electrical conductivity dropped with decreasing temperature, and the function  $\log \sigma = f(1/T)$  behaved as in impurity semiconductors. The curve for this function consisted of two sections with different values of the activation energy  $\Delta E$ : between 0 and 180°C,  $\Delta E = 0.07$  ev, between 0 and -50°C,  $\Delta E = 0.66$  ev. This system was an n-type semiconductor. Electrical conductivity of pure (I) changes between 30 and 160°C linearly, and returns to the initial value during cooling. Thus, the behavior of the system Fe - (I) is not due to a change of (I) because of thermal treatment. It is concluded that n-type semiconductors obtained by vibration grinding of Fe + polyisoprene were formed by heat during grinding. The system Fe - (II) obtained by precipitation of (II) from o-xylene solution at 140°C was also heated in vacuo at 250°C for a considerable time. Resistance was 14 ohm·cm at room temperature. The

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samples showed no semiconductor properties. Only after grinding and molding the samples once more and heating them in vacuo for a longer period, a behavior was observed similar to that of the system Fe - (I). The easier structural change of (I) during heating is explained by the tertiary C atom. A paper by V. A. Kargin, N. A. Plate (Vysokomolek. soyed., 1, 330 (1959)) is mentioned. There are 2 figures and 9 references: 6 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The three most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: D. D. Eley, Res. in Appl. Ind., 12, 293 (1959); A. Epstein, B. S. Wildi, J. Chem. Phys., 32, 324 (1960); Semiconductors, Ed. N. B. Hannay, Am. Chem. Soc., Monogr., N. Y., 1959.

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D214/D307

AUTHORS: Sarayeva, V. V. and Vannikov, A. V.

TITLE: Radiolysis of sulfuric acid solutions of diethyl ether in the presence of oxygen

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 227

TEXT: The conditions for the formation of acetone, alcohol and  $H_2O_2$  and the influence of one product on the formation of the others, during the radiolysis of di-iso-propyl ether have already been studied. The present work is a study of the influence of the concentrations of diethyl ether and  $H_2SO_4$  on the yields of radiolysis products (carbonyl compounds and peroxides), in the presence of  $O_2$ . The yield of the carbonyl compounds is lowered and that of the peroxide is increased by the presence of  $H_2SO_4$  in concentrations up

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